THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9744. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23. 1784.

THEATRE ROYAL,

On WEDNESDAY next, the 25th current, will be presented, a COMEDY, not acted here these three years, called The

MERCHANT OF VENICE.

WRITTEN BY SHAKESPEARE,

Shylock, Mr COLLINS;
(Formerly of the Theatre Royal, Dublin, who has not appeared on the Stage these several years,)
Baſſanio, Mr CAUTHERLEY;
Lancelot, Mr MOSS;
And Anthonio, Mr WOODS.
Neriſſa, Mrs SPARKS;
Jeſſica, (with Songs), Mrs HENDERSON;
And Portia, Mrs WILMOT WELFS.

To which will be added, (never acted here) the celebrated Burletta of

TOM THUMB THE GREAT.

Altered from FIELDING, by the late Mr O'HARA Author of Midas.
Lord Grizzle, Mr MOSS;
Tom Thumb, Maſter CHARTERIS;
Noodle, Mr Charteris; Doodle, Mr Sparks; Merlin, Mr Bell;
Ghoſt of Gaffer Thumb, Mr Tannett;
And King Arthur, Mr HALLION.
Glumdalca, Queen of the Giants, Mr DAVIES;
Princeſs Huncamunca, Mrs HENDERSON;
Plumante, Mrs TANNETT; Frizalite, Mrs MILLS;
And Queen Dollalolla, Miſs MORRIS.

To the Nobility and Gentry,

Breſlaw's New Variety of Entertainments,

And EXPLANATIONS of Various DECEPTIONS,

Will be diſplayed for a few Nights only,

At the Dancing Room, St Mary's Chapel, Niddery's Wynd, This and every other Evening during this Week, and no longer.

BESIDES the Different AMUSEMENT and ASTONISHMENT which will be exhibited by Mr BRESLAW and his COMPANY, and being the LAST TIME of his performing in this city, he will likewiſe DISCOVER and EXPLAIN Several Surpriſing DECEPTIONS, in ſuch a manner that every perſon in company ſhall be capable of doing them immediately by themſelves for their amuſement. The particulars of which are expreſſed in the hand bills. Each night the Exhibition will begin at Seven o'clock, and the Diſcovering and Explanation at Eight.

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This day is publiſhed, Price Six Shillings in boards,

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VOLUME SECOND.

Illuſtrated with Copperplates.

BY BENJAMIN BELL,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, one of the Surgeons to the Royal Infirmary, and Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Among other articles treated of in this volume are the following:

The operation of Lithotomy.—In this chapter, all the means hitherto propoſed for the extraction of ſtones from the human bladder are conſidered.

Obſtructions in the Urethra, and the general utility of Bougies in their removal.

Hæmorrhoidal Tumours.
The Fiſtula in Ano.
5. The operation for the Empyema.
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The removal of Cancerous Tumours in the breaſt by amputation.

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The Firſt Volume of Mr Bell's Surgery, with Plates, 6 s. in boards.

THE Fiar Prices of Victual for the Shire of Edinburgh, crop 1783, are to be ſtruck on Tueſday the 9th day of March next. This notice is given to all concerned, that they may give liſts of ſuch perſons names as are neceſſary to be examined as witneſſes with reſpect to the prices, to John Newbigging writer at the Sheriff Clerk's Office, before Thurſday the 4th day of March next, in order that ſuch perſons may be ſummoned for that purpoſe.

Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance Society againſt loſſes by Fire.

BY appointment of the annual General Meeting of this Society, held on the 26th day of January laſt, there is to be a General Meeting of the proprietors, in Mary's Chapel, on Monday the 8th day of March, at three o'clock afternoon, for the purpoſe of taking under conſideration, and determining upon, ſundry propoſals made to the Society at laſt General Meeting; it is therefore expected that the Proprietors will attend.

Firſt Notice—Firſt Term.

THAT in the proceſs of ranking and ſale, at the inſtance of William Robertſon merchant in Leith, with concourſe of his Majeſty's Advocate, againſt the Heirs and Creditors of HUGH BROCK, late Merchant in Wick, the Lord Kennet, by interlocutor dated the 19th inſtant, granted commiſſion, in the uſual form, for proving the rental and value of the lands under ſale, &c. to be reported againſt the 12th day of June next; nominated the Lord Henderland as Ordinary, of courſe to rank the creditors; and aſſigned the ſaid 12th day of June next to them to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences, againſt the bankrupt or his eſtate, and that for the FIRST TERM; with certification of a reduction and improbation; and ordained the preſent intimation thereof, to the end it might come to the knowledge of all parties concerned.

C. H. CALLENDER, Clk.

Firſt Notice—Second Term.

THAT in the proceſs of Ranking and Sale, at the inſtance of George Neilſon, Eſq; late in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, with concourſe of his Majeſty's Advocate, againſt ROBERT MANSON SINCLAIR of Bridgend and his Creditors, the Lord Ankerville, Ordinary nominated for ranking the creditors, by interlocutor of date the 19th current, aſſigned the 12th day of June next to the whole creditors to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences competent to them reſpectively againſt the common debtor or his eſtate, and whole vouchers thereof, and that for the SECOND TERM; with certification, that what writs ſhould not be produced would be held as falſe and forged, ſo far as they may affect the common debtor's eſtate, and the intereſts of the creditors thereon, who have or ſhould produce their rights and diligences affecting the ſame; and ordained the preſent intimation thereof to be made to all parties concerned.

N. B. A commiſſion was at the ſame time granted for taking the depoſitions of the creditors on the verity of their debts, to be reported againſt the ſaid 12th day of June next, which is to be immediately extracted, and will be communicated to the creditors, on applying to James Home writer to the ſignet, the agent appointed for carrying on the proceſs of ranking and ſale.

R. C. ROSS, Clerk.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, *Feb.* 16.

SCOTCH DISSENTERS.

Lord *Maitland* preſented a petition from the Scotch Proteſtant Diſſenters reſiding in and about London, which ſet forth, that the cuſtom of *kiſſing a book*, in receiving an oath, is ſo different from the mode uſed in their native country, and ſo oppoſite to the prejudices of their early education and religion, that they wiſh to be delivered from it. In Scotland, the mark of ſincerity, in taking an oath, is, to hold up the right hand, by way of appeal to heaven. That mark the Scotch Proteſtants approve of, and wiſh to have continued. The petition was very voluminous, and, it is ſaid, contained the names of the firſt perſons of the Kirk of Scotland, that are now reſident in England.

Mr *Arden* ſaid, that the ceremony of kiſſing a book, or of holding up the hand, was the ſame in point of efficacy.

Mr *Dempſter* moved ſome obſervations on the practice of his countrymen in receiving an oath; and hoped they would be gratified in a thing that was of ſo much indifference to the legiſlature.

Lord Maitland was then ordered to prepare to bring in a bill for regulating the ſame.

CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER.

Lord *Maitland* introduced a converſation relative to Lord George Lenox having vacated his ſeat in Parliament, by accepting the Conſtableſhip of the Tower, on which he moved, that a copy of Lord George Lenox's commiſſion be laid before the Houſe.

Mr *Steele*, and ſome others, endeavoured to prove, that the office of Conſtable of the Tower was a mere military employment, and therefore did not fall within the meaning of the ſtatute, there being an exception in favour of military promotions. Beſides, Lord George Lenox's commiſſion had not yet been made out, the warrant had been only ſigned by his Majeſty, directed to the Attorney or Solicitor-General; therefore, allowing even that he ought to vacate his ſeat on accepting that office, as he had not yet received his commiſſion, he ought not to be precluded from voting.

After various obſervations by Captain James Luttrell, Mr Pitt, Lord North, Mr Pelham, &c. Lord Maitland's motion was changed to the following: "That a copy of the warrant appointing Lord George Lenox's commiſſion to be made out, as Conſtable of the Tower, be laid before the Houſe; as alſo a copy of the commiſſion of the late Conſtable, with a liſt of the various fees, &c. &c. independent of the ſalary of 1000 l. per annum, ſpecified in the warrant, belonging to that employment." This motion was agreed to. And as heavy penalties attach on members voting on a queſtion, after their ſeats have been vacated by accepting a place of civil emolument under Government, Lord George's friends declared the noble Lord would not vote in the Houſe during the inveſtigation, whether the office of Conſtable of the Tower is to be conſidered as a civil or military employment.

PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE.

Lord Beauchamp roſe and ſaid, that of all the ſubjects which had engaged the diſcuſſion of that Houſe, this was one of the moſt important. It was a queſtion of no leſs magnitude than whether they ſhould exerciſe one of the moſt material of their functions, or whether the Houſe of Peers ſhould be permitted to control their determinations—this was the object for their enquiries. It had been argued by the Lords, and given out by them to the world, in the ſhape of a reſolution, that for one branch of the Legiſlature to aſſume to itſelf a power to diſpenſe with, or ſuſpend the operation of another, was unconſtitutional and illegal. How then did ſuch a maxim apply to the conduct of themſelves? Did they not affect to interfere with what cuſtom, common law, and the conſtitution had given that Houſe as privileges, without which none of their capacities could be anſwered, or accurately, and to public purpoſes be eſtabliſhed and aſcertained? Did not the Lords, by this reſolution, overturn the very maxim they endeavoured to eſtabliſh—a maxim taken ſimply by itſelf, without application to particular circumſtances, and only as an abſtract propoſition, a moſt clear and definite truiſm? But this reſolution moſt certainly did overturn itſelf by implication, though not in ſpecific and abſolute terms. It did it in the moſt pointed manner that an indirect way could poſſibly permit; for it had aſſumed to ſay, that the Houſe of Commons not only ought not to have exerciſed its moſt important privilege and duty, but alſo that the exerciſe of that privilege, and the diſcharge of that duty, had been *illegal* and *unconſtitutional*. Thus had the Lords, at the very moment they inſulted and traduced the honour and dignity of that Houſe, themſelves been guilty of the offence which they affected to cenſure in the Houſe of Commons.

In the inſtance of the reſolutions of the 24th of December, the language of the Commons was, that the Lords of the Treaſury *ought* not to ſuffer the Eaſt India Company to accept bills, unleſs the Company ſhould poſſeſs ſpecific effects, after the payment of the duties due to the public, ſufficient to diſcharge ſuch bills as they ſhould be permitted to accept, when they ſhould arrive to maturity, or till that Houſe ſhould direct otherwiſe. How different was this language to that of the reſolution of the Houſe of Lords, which aſſumed to itſelf the whole legiſlature, by declaring the act of the Houſe of Commons—the exerciſe of one of its moſt neceſſary properties—illegal and unconſtitutional? The one was *monitory*; the other bore the tone of authority and legiſlation: And was there a man who heard him that could ſtand up and ſay he went too far, in contending that the reſolution of the Houſe of Lords of the 4th February was not of that ſpecific nature he had deſcribed? Or would any one pretend to ſay that the reſolution of the Houſe of Lords was a mere abſtract propoſition; or that any other motive could induce them to vote an uncontroverted truiſm, and which, ſince 1703, had ſtood upon their journals, if it was not for the decided purpoſe he had ſtated?—Was there an inſtance in which the two Houſes employed that time which the public good called for, and required, in arguing abſtract propoſitions unconnected with and inapplicable to any public circumſtance at that moment under their diſcuſſion? It was ridiculous to ſuppoſe it. The Houſe was, therefore, called upon to conſtrue the reſolution of the Lords in its true meaning—An inſult upon the dignity of that Houſe, an attempt to deſtroy it, and with it to annihilate our glorious conſtitution, and at the ſame time arrogating that interfering power to itſelf which the Commons had not aſſumed, which the Conſtitution had prohibited, and which the generous ſpirit of Engliſhmen, he hoped, would ever moſt rigidly deny. To prove the Houſe had acted legally and conſtitutionally in paſſing the reſolution which had been conſidered as ſo very offenſive, it was barely neceſſary to conſider the extracts from their journals which he had the honour to lay before them.

In theſe they were furniſhed with the moſt inconteſtible documents, that their interpoſition, in matters of public concern, particularly with regard to that which came more peculiarly within their province as guardians of the national purſe, was ſanctified by immemorial uſage, as neceſſary, legal, and conſtitutional. Even more modern days, as two Right Hon. Gentlemen in his eye, Mr Pitt and Mr Dundas, could teſtify, had been evidence of the neceſſity and ſoundneſs of this doctrine. Why it ſhould now become a queſtion of conteſt and enquiry, more properly fell under the conſideration of thoſe whoſe wiſdom it was to endeavour to ſuperſede thoſe privileges which it had, however, been the wiſdom of the Conſtitution peculiarly to annex to that Houſe. In his opinion, if there was an aſſumption of a ſuſpending or diſpenſing power at all, it lay with the Lords, and not with the Commons. Tho' many of the reſolutions which came within the objects of the report occurred in periods of our hiſtory not the moſt placid and ſerene, the noble Lord wiſhed it not to be underſtood, nor in fact could it be underſtood, from the number of very modern reſolutions contained in the report, that it was neceſſity, or want of other documents, that had induced the production of them. It was no ſuch thing, but merely done to ſhow the early exerciſe of that privilege which the Houſe of Lords had then choſen to doubt, attack, and ſuperſede. The noble Lord then, before he would make any obſervations on the reſolutions contained in the report, ſaid he thought it neceſſary to add a word or two on the reſolution of the 24th of December, and the neceſſity which had induced it. Every one who had attended to the political circumſtances of this country at the time that reſolution was moved, muſt admire the wiſdom of that Houſe, in interpoſing by its advice in the peculiar ſituation in which it then ſtood. No Miniſter in the Houſe; a Board of Treaſury, if in exiſtence, at that time not known to Parliament; an Adminiſtration, which, from the fate of more powerful ones, and conſidering the peculiar manner in which it had been formed, ſeemed to promiſe no great ſtability; demands on the Eaſt India Company in bills, at that moment, to the amount of one million and a half, and not a ſhilling to diſcharge them—yet which bills, if accepted under the direction of the Treaſury Board, the public faith would have been pledged to their diſcharge, and an already over-burthened people be thus now loaded and oppreſſed. On theſe conſiderations, well befitting the guardians of the public purſe, the repreſentatives of the people, they wiſely interfered with their advice, and reſolved that the Board of Treaſury ought not to permit the Eaſt India Company to accept bills, &c. Was this a conduct to be cenſured? Should the Lords of the Treaſury culpably and wickedly have ſuffered thoſe bills to have been accepted, what equivalent would the country have received in their puniſhment, even if they could be puniſhed, for the misfortunes their delinquency would have heaped on it? And was there even in the act of Parliament, which veſted in them the diſcretionary power of *permitting* ſuch bills to be accepted, a deſcription of abuſe of that diſcretionary power? It was well underſtood too, that it never was in the contemplation of the Legiſlaure that ſuch an immenſe ſum as a million and a half ſhould have been drawn for when that act of Parliament paſſed—If the amount of bills drawn ſhould exceed the ſum of 300,000l. limited for the acceptance of the Company, only by 15, 20, or 30,000l. in ſuch caſes was it the intention of Parliament that the Treaſury ſhould have a power of *permitting* acceptance; but not in ſums of the ſize and magnitude of a million, or a million and a half—Who could ſay, then, that the Houſe did not do well to interpoſe its advice? It was well warranted ſo to do, as the event would have affected the public purſe, and new taxes muſt have been impoſed on the people to make good the precipitate, haſty meaſures of a giddy board of Treaſury; ſurely then it was not an aſſumption of power to diſpenſe with law—The noble Lord next adverted to the precedents he had laid before the Houſe; firſt ſelecting the extracts from the Journals, where the Committee of Tonnage and Poundage reported that a great ſtop had been put to their proceedings by the detaining of merchant goods under an injuction of the Court of Exchequer. On this occaſion the Houſe reſolved to ſend a meſſage to the Court of Exchequer, to adviſe the poſſeſſion of the merchants goods to be reſtored to them, which was done. There was alſo an inſtance wherein the Houſe interfered with its advice in the adminiſtration of a Court of Law, in a queſtion involving in it matter of great public concern, the right of the Crown to levy Tonnage and Poundage of its own mere prerogative. Mr Noy, Attorney-General, was the mover of the reſolution; Littleton, afterwards Lord Hope, ſeconded the motion; and the great Mr Selden ſtrongly ſupported the right of that Houſe to interpoſe, as ſtrictly legal and conſtitutional.

The noble Lord then ſtated the reſolution of the 10th of January, 1680, which reſpected the Diſſenters, when the Houſe oppoſed the penal laws againſt them. This reſolution ran thus:

"Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this Houſe, that the proſecution of Proteſtant Diſſenters upon the penal laws is at this time grievous to the ſubject, a weakening of the Proteſtant intereſt, an encouragement to Popery, and dangerous to the peace of the kingdom."

The next precedent to which the noble Lord referred, was one of the ſame month and year, viz. the 7th of January, 1680. The King (no public Bank being then eſtabliſhed) was generally ſupplied in his occaſions by private bankers; and

though such men had undoubtedly a right to lend money to whom they pleased, and the King likewise to borrow, yet the House came to the two following resolutions, viz.

"Resolved, That whosoever shall hereafter lend, or cause to be lent, by way of advance, money upon the branches of the King's revenue, arising by Customs, Excise, or Hearth money, shall be judged to hinder the sitting of Parliament, and shall be responsible for the same in Parliament."

"Resolved, That whosoever shall accept or buy any tally of anticipation upon any part of the King's revenue, or whosoever shall pay such tally hereafter to be struck, shall be adjudged to hinder the sitting of Parliament, and shall be responsible therefor in Parliament."

Lord Beauchamp then stated some historical facts to elucidate more clearly the occasion of those resolutions, and having taken notice of another resolution of the House, entered into on the 20th of June, 1663:

"Ordered, That all proceedings at law, in the action of ejectment brought by James Berry, to try the title of certain lands lying in Pulver Fen; and all proceedings at law in cases of like nature, concerning the 95,000 acres of Fen land in Bedford Level, or any part thereof, be stayed, until the matter touching the said Fens, which is now depending in this House, be determined." Which was an interference with private right, though necessary for the public good, as the drainage of those Fens was in danger of giving way, and overflowing the country. The noble Lord took the same notice also of the resolutions which respected Mr Hastings, &c. and those moved by Mr Pitt, with regard to the Exchequer, and entered into on the 19th of June, 1782, and the 30th of May 1783. The former declared,

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, That if, during the recess, and before the meeting of the next session of Parliament, any of the said offices of Auditor of the Exchequer, Clerk of the Pells, Tellers of the Exchequer, Usher, Chamberlain, or Tally Cutter of the Exchequer, should become vacant, by death or otherwise, it will not be expedient or proper for any of his Majesty's Ministers to advise the granting of, or to grant the same, either in possession or reversion, with such fees and perquisites as are now annexed to the said offices, but with a fixed and permanent salary, and under certain conditions, until this House shall again have had an opportunity of taking the reform and regulation of the said offices into their more serious and deliberate consideration."

The latter said,

"That it is the opinion of this House, That his Majesty's Ministers ought not to grant, or advise the granting of, any patent offices in the customs, in possession or reversion, otherwise than during pleasure, between this time and the meeting of the next session of Parliament."

The noble Lord, after some further observations, moved six several resolutions, including the following ideas—That the House had not assumed to itself a suspending or dispensing power—That it was the undoubted privilege of that House to give its advice to the Ministers of the crown—That it was more peculiarly the property of that House to interfere in all motions relative to the public purse, of which it was the only constitutional guardian—That the resolution of the 24th of December was strictly constitutional and legal; and that it was the duty of that House with firmness to preserve, and to send down their privileges and properties pure and inviolate to posterity. Lord Beauchamp, before he concluded, said he could not avoid remarking on the evident views of the peers, in not taking earlier notice of the resolution. It was the resolutions with regard to Ministers wanting the confidence of that House that had opened their Lordships eyes to this dangerous innovation on the constitution.

The first resolution being then read by the Speaker,

Sir *Grey Cooper*, in a very able manner, enforced the arguments made use of by the Noble Lord, with very great and profound constitutional learning. They were at issue, he said, as to the propriety of the House's interfering in a matter that concerned the public purse, and whether the House in that interference had assumed to itself a power dangerous or unknown to the Constitution; and that propriety had been so very ably established, that it remained merely for him, after producing some documents of the great Mr Selden, to give his hearty concurrence to the Noble Lord's Resolutions.

Mr *Macdonald*, in a very long speech, contended that numbers of the resolutions in the report attached disgrace and infamy to the journals; and that the House had been frequently ashamed of its conduct, after it had entered into such inconsiderate determinations. With respect to the precedent of 1628, the Noble Lord had partially stated it. The case was a case of privilege. The goods detained by the Court of Exchequer were those of Mr Rolle, a member of that House, which, on the claim of privilege by the House, the Court of Exchequer had restored to him. He denied that Lord Mansfield had disapproved the resolution of the Lords, which Sir Grey Cooper had laid great stress on. It was quite otherwise. And, with regard to the resolution of the 24th of December, he contended that it assumed a dispensing and suspending power. He also disliked the resolutions of a temperate amendment.

Mr *Grenville* confined himself chiefly to observations on two resolutions in the report, entered into by the House on the 5th of July, 1721, relative to the South Sea Company, one of which was,

"That no special bail be required in any action brought, or to be brought, upon any contract made since the first day of December 1719, and before the first day of December 1720, for the sale or purchase of any subscription or stock, of the South Sea Company, or any company or corporation, or pretended company or corporation." The other,

"That no exception be awarded against any judgment obtained, or to be obtained, in any action brought, or to be brought, upon any contract for the sale or purchase of any subscription or stock of the South Sea Company, or any company or corporation, or pretended company or corporation, until the end of the Session of Parliament, which shall be next after the twenty-ninth day of September next." Which resolutions, he contended, ought not to be relyed to.

Mr *Erskine* said, if any one was disposed to twist the meaning of words to the worst purposes, to trifle with the dignity of the House, to exercise its honour to their prejudices; if there was any animated by such base motives, and distinguished by so mean a practice, they could scarce misconceive or misapply the resolutions which had been moved by the noble Lord. They contained an assertion of its privileges and vindication of its rights. He was astonished that any person should have introduced the sentiments of a noble Lord (Lord Mansfield) in the other House, as approving of a resolution which had passed there, and which, in its application, was derogatory of the dignity, and an attack on the prerogative of the House of Commons.

The opinion of that noble Lord, had been misconceived and mis-stated. He had the honour of hearing his Lordship's sentiments on the motion that had been made, before it passed as the resolution of the House of Peers. That noble Lord, whose ideas on every subject were clear and judicious, who possessed a discernment superior to almost all others, had decidedly said, that the resolution was *weak* and *foolish* in the abstract; that it was *wicked* in its application.—It had a tendency to produce disunion between the two Houses of Parliament; and in this view, ought to be rejected, as unfriendly to good government and the safety of the constitution. Such were the sentiments of the noble Lord. Agreeably to these sentiments he had voted. He was, therefore, surprised that any Gentleman should derive authority from, or shelter himself under, the opinion of the noble Lord.—He then entered into a detail of the circumstances of the India Company, and stated the resolution of the House as applicable to that body.

The resolution to which particular allusion had been made was no act of Parliament, neither was it, what is more, paramount to an act of Parliament; it only expressed the sentiments of the House respecting a discretionary power, which, by the decision of all the branches of the legislature, was invested in the Treasury. It did not enact that the Lords Commissioners *shall* not accept such and such bills, but declared it to be their opinion that they *ought* not to accept them. Was there not then a material difference between these two ideas, and between these two modes of expression? What are words but the signs of ideas? If, therefore, he was entitled to judge of the propriety and meaning of the common signs employed for that purpose in this country; if he understood any thing of the precision of the English language, and he thought himself as well entitled to judge of this point as his learned friend (Mr Macdonald) over the way, he could not but assert that these two modes of expression were *toto cœlo* different, and in no respect whatever authorised the comment which had been put upon them. The resolution of the House of Commons, therefore, to which reference had been made, did not tend to confine or restrict the Lords of the Treasury, but to assist them with the most salutary advice in the discharge of a trust in which the happiness of the East India Company, and with this object the interest of the nation, was essentially involved.

Mr *Erskine* then stated the prerogatives of the Crown, as established by common law, as being more permanent and efficacious than all the other species of prerogative, as described by statute. But though the Crown enjoyed peculiar privileges on such a foundation, the House of Commons possessed similar rights founded in consuetude and the principles of the constitution. These more especially extended to the national purse. The great Earl of Chatham was of opinion, and had publicly avowed, that a jurisdiction of this nature belonged to the Commons. This great and illustrious character, whom he had always listened to with astonishment, had avowed and supported this doctrine. On this ground the House of Commons had surely a right equal, if not superior, to tender their advice to the Lords of the Treasury, on a subject which touched the pecuniary concern of a large body of merchants in this kingdom. This, however, they did not do in all the austerity, and with all the rigour and sanction of legislative authority. They had not placed the Lords of the Treasury in the same situation with that of a servant, to whom they might say *go, and he goeth*. They had not acted towards them in the same dogmatical and haughty manner as the wise Lords in the other House had decided on the resolution of the Commons, but had only given them a salutary and friendly advice with respect to their mode of treatment of the pecuniary concerns of a company, with whose interests they were in a certain degree charged. Mr Erskine concluded with saying, that the addresses sent up to the Throne were all procured by *imposture*.

Mr *Brett* said, he had presented an address to his Majesty, which he could not bear to hear treated as an imposture—He was proceeding, when he was called to order by *Lord Delaval*, who expressed his surprise to see gentlemen *pop* up, like the *Jacks* of a harpsichord, to interrupt able and ingenious speakers; if they felt themselves misrepresented or injured, the true mode was to speak in reply.

Mr *Erskine* replied, that he would again repeat what he had before said, that the Addresses were obtained by imposture; the Right Hon. Friend and his connections were represented all over the kingdom by artful and designing persons, and by such species of imposture merely were those miserable Addresses sent up to the Throne.

Mr *Dundas* wished the 4th resolution, relative to that of the 24th of December, to be the first to have the question put on, and for this purpose suggested an amendment.

Mr *Fox* said the amendment proposed was nothing but an acknowledgement that the House did not understand its own opinion. It was an explanation which virtually and substantially recanted the sentiment conveyed by the resolution. It was, however, to be remembered that the House of Commons spoke not to the House of Lords, but to the Lords of the Treasury, and that the House of Lords had signified their difference with the House of Commons for an exertion of those privileges which were their exclusive right; and the mode of blaming the resolutions which they had treated thus disrespectfully affected every resolution of the House. It gave them all a colour of ambiguity and obscurity which they did not deserve. It lowered them in the eyes of the public, and made them speak a language which it was the interest of some that they should speak, but which, however, was foreign to their hearts. By how many stratagems was it endeavoured to produce this effect both within and without doors? A bill had been brought into Parliament which all acknowledged founded on the most eminent necessity. Never did a more striking and tried majority stamp a greater sanction and value on any measure, than that by which the bill before Christmas was carried through the House. That bill was notwithstanding lost. But how? Will any man assert that the free unbiassed suffrage of their Lordships operated to that effect? In contempt, however, of the House, in which the measure originated, and the illustrious majority who espoused it as their own, it was not only thrown out, but the Ministers perished with it, and perished only, as it would seem, because they were supported by the confidence of the House. A new Ministry were brought forward on the same principle; and were not these men held in office in direct opposition to that House, which never in a similar case had been disregarded without danger to the Constitution? How was this strange unconstitutional step justified by those principally concerned? Not by vindicating their own conduct, but vilifying that of the House. Did it not seem an object to make the representatives of the people insignificant and useless? Were not his Majesty's present Ministers called to office, maintained in office, and by every mean and vulgar artifice exhibited to the people, not as objects of respect and merit, but of innocence and pity? But what was the object of the Constitution in vesting the House of Commons with the absolute, the unequivocal, and sole disposal of the public purse? Was it to endue that branch of the Legislature with various, separate, and independent powers? No—For this peculiar prerogative the House of Commons possesses not as a branch of the Legislature, but as the representatives of the people, unconnected with any other powers or body of men whatever.

In this distinguishing attribute of their delegate capacity, neither King nor Lords had any right of interference. It was a trust connected with their existence and their honour; and to relinquish it on any account, was to prove traiterous to the confidence reposed in them by their constituents and the public. Whoever, therefore, had the use of the public money was responsible to them for the application they made of it, in proportion to their trust. They had not consequently gone too far in asserting whatever the resolutions of his noble Friend would bear. Their predecessors had undoubtedly gone much further: He doubted whether they had more provocation.

Mr *Chancellor Pitt* said, that the Right Hon. Gentleman, in his present conduct, seemed to be inclined to declare war with the other House of Parliament, and to load them with invective, which should bring upon them popular odium; and he seemed to be thus evidently sollicitous of bringing on what he pretended the most to condemn, a quarrel between the two Houses. He trusted and believed the people had too much good sense; that they had too much veneration for a House which now, as well as in many former instances, had interposed between the violence of the House of Commons and the Constitution, and had rescued the one from the intemperance of the other. In the present case, they observed a resolution of this House with the jealousy which became their wisdom; and finding in it an ambiguity that alarmed them, they had declared their sense of its tendency with manliness, and at the same time with respect. If they had construed the resolution wrong; if they had given to the words a meaning which they did not bear, that must be ascribed to its true cause, not to any captious disposition of that House—not, as had been insinuated, to a desire of diminishing the confidence of the Commmons; but to a laudable desire of guarding the sacred purity of our Constitution against the temporary heat, the frenzy, the violence, or the forgetfulness of either of the other branches of the Legislature.

Mr Powis, Lord North, Mr Arden, Sir George Howard, and Lord Galway spoke.—At half past twelve Mr Pitt moved the previous question, and the House divided; when there appeared,

Ayes - -	157
Noes - -	186
Majority in favour of Opposition,	29

The different resolutions were then put, and carried without an amendment, after which the House adjourned.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Feb.* 17.

Carlton-House, February 13.

THE Prince of Wales has been pleased to make the following appointments in his Royal Highness's Household, viz.

Colonel Hulse, Comptroller of the Household.

Colonel Stevens and Lieutenant-Colonel St Leger, Grooms of the Bed-chamber.

Major Churchill and the Honourable Captain Ludlow, Equerries.

War Office, February 14. 1784.

23d Regiment of foot, William Polhill, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Arthur Hodge.

57th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Patrick Crichton, of 43d regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice James Dalrymple.

79th Regiment of foot, John Spencer, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Edward Bulkeley.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Browne, Governor of Upnor Castle, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, vice Paulus Æmelius Irving.

Lieutenant-Colonel Paulus Æmelius Irving, Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, to be Governor of Upnor Castle, vice William Browne.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Feb.* 17.

The Peace and Plenty, Calahan, is lost on Cape Cod; passengers and crew saved.

The Ann, Folger, from Virginia to London, is put into New England, having sprung a leak, and lost her bowsprit and anchor.

The Fortuna, Heldt, from London to Hamburg, is lost in the Elbe, the Captain and a boy drowned.

The Dreadnought, Penton, from London to Dublin, is safe in Scilly.

The General Greene, Gillard, from London to Liverpool, is lost in Milford harbour; the cargo saved.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, Feb. 18.

DEFERRED till Tuesday the Committees on ways and means, and the supply; also that on the state of the nation.

Agreed to the resolutions on the Ordnance estimates.

Mr *Pitt* moved the order of the day for bringing up the report of the Ordnance estimates.

On this Mr Fox rose, merely, however, to know if the Right Honourable Gentleman had any thing to communicate to the House before they should enter into the debate of that report.

Mr *Pitt* said, he intended to give the House the satisfaction he had promised them before the question of Supply should be taken into consideration, viz. What his Majesty's ideas were respecting the resolutions that had been laid before him by that House; and he had authority to say, that his Majesty, from a consideration of the circumstances of the times, had not dismissed his Ministers, nor had they resigned.

Mr *Fox* said the intelligence which had been communicated to the House by the Right Hon. Gentleman was of a nature unknown in the annals of this country ever since the æra of the glorious Revolution. This happy century, till the present day, had furnished no evident design to annihilate the dignity, power, and importance of the House of Commons. No Prince of the illustrious House of Brunswick had before the present period determined coolly and seriously, after calm and deliberate consideration, to reject the opinion of the House of Commons, and to treat their resolutions with indifference and contempt. Never had the doctrines of the present times, nor those exertions of the prerogative, since the days of the unfortunate House of Stuart, been attempted to be established, nor dared to be em-

in the eſtabliſhment of thoſe doctrines, controlled exerciſe of thoſe prerogatives, were the inevitable annihilation of the functions of and with it the rearing a new ſcheme of Govern- of the ruins of our juſtly admired and happy mixed con-

ſpect to the queſtion of ſupply, without ſaying that ſecurely reject the ſupplies, but as the object of ſup- before the Houſe was not immediately called for, and it make any very material difference whether it ſhould that day fortnight or on that day, he would move ting off the conſideration of the report till Friday. view in this, he ſaid, was to give the Houſe time to the moſt and *extraordinary* circumſtances in which that if they ſhould think proper to produce any meaſures, relative to the ſubject of the reſolutions laid Majeſty, they might be the reſult, not of heat and of coolneſs, diſpaſſion, and moderation.

long debate, in which Mr Powys, Sir William Mr Pitt, Mr Fox, Lord North, Lord Nugent, Mr Watſon, Mr Arden, Mr Erſkine, Sir William Dol- Scott, Lord Delaval, Lord John Cavendiſh, Gov. Mr Gilbert, and Mr Huſſey, took a principal queſtion was put on Mr Fox's motion, when there

Ayes,	208
Noes,	196
Majority for Oppoſition,	12

ox then moved an addreſs to his Majeſty, which a debate; but on an objection of Mr Minchen and and another by Mr Pitt, it was withdrawn.*

From the London Papers, Feb. 19.

LONDON.

formed our readers two days ago, that his Majeſty had Gge to the Duke of Portland, propoſing that he ſhould terview with Mr. Pitt, for the purpoſe of forming a extenſive Adminiſtration; and which his Majeſty Grace, he was moſt ſolicitous of eſtabliſhing. The Portland in the moſt dutiful and reſpectful terms, in- Majeſty, that he would be deſirous of fulfilling his pleaſure, but that the reſolutions of the Houſe of ſtood in the way. It was impoſſible, that in his ve- the dignity of that Houſe he could negociate with ſaid he had complied with thoſe reſolutions. Mr Pitt mplied with them, and here the matter reſts.

day there was a meeting of the original Weſtminſter , which was moſt reſpectably attended, when they conſideration the villainous attempt that was made of Mr Fox by the poiſoned bag directed againſt him nſtoller-hall; and having received Mr Godfrey's ana- e compound, together with an account of the man- ch it was thrown, and how it affected both Mr Fox, oblemen and Gentlemen who ſtood near him, they ſub committee, conſiſting of eight, to enquire into and empowered them to offer 200 l. reward to a- who ſhould diſcover the author or authors of the vil- he ſub commitee are to meet on Friday, and to col- idence which may be neceſſary for a ſpirited proſe- he affair. They have already received ſome lights.

y Lord Cheſterfield took leave of the King previous g Ambaſſador to Spain; and the Hon. Mr Stan- d the King's hand on being appointed Secretary to ip.

ht there was a ſplendid entertainment at Carlton- On account of the lateneſs of the Commons, they did n to dinner till twelve o'clock at night.

y Earl Temple kiſſed the King's hand on being ap- rd Privy Seal, in the room of the Duke of Rut- nted Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

y General Pitt kiſſed the King's hand at St James's ppointed Commander in Chief of the forces in Ire- or Weſt and Captain Villets are appointed Aids de eneral Pitt.

Albertina, a Daniſh ſhip, put into Plymouth in di- Eaſt India Directors have an account of the Hinch- orthumberland, Cheſterfield, Naſſau, Ceres, and aſt India ſhips, being arrived at St Helena, in their

thrown before Mr Fox while on the Huſtings, at r-Hall on Saturday laſt, and which deprived him of or ſeveral minutes, was full of a poiſonous com- has been examined by a chymiſt of eminence, who d an analyſis of the contents, which he declares to e of *euphorbium* and *capſicum*, two of the moſt ſub- n nature, whoſe quality it is to bliſter and ulcerat- ey touch.

CHANGES LONDON WITH HOLLAND.

35 ro.	Agio of the Bank with Holland,	5 per cent.
35 6.		
36 2½ U.		

PRICE OF STOCKS, Feb. 19.

113¾.	Ditto unpaid, 2 a 3 diſc.
Ann. 1777, 75 a ½.	South Sea Stock, —
con. 56¾ a ½.	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
red. 57¼ a ½.	Ditto New Ann. —
1726, —	Ditto 1751, —
27. 8-16th a ½.	Exchequer Bills, —
1778, 12 3-16ths a ¼	Navy Bills, 19¾ diſc.
—	3 per cent. Scrip. —
—	4 per cent. Scrip. —
Ann. —	Light Long Ann. —
paid, 24 a 25 diſc.	Prizes, 1 diſc.

WIND AT DEAL, Feb. 19. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

London mail, due on Saturday, did not arrive till ye- orning about two o'clock. This day's poſt did not ooner than ſix. A gentle thaw commenced on y which has continued ever ſince without rain. The already almoſt diſappeared; and there is every proſ- reſent of fine moderate weather.

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 19.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Powys roſe up, and declared his opinion, that the on of the times was a ſufficient apology for his trou- Houſe with a few words. The Right Hon. Gen- n the Treaſury Bench had either miſconceived, or miſ- the vote of the preceding day. He had ſaid, (laſt at "that vote was equal to a poſitive denial of the s to his Majeſty." He certainly underſtood his and he could ſpeak poſitively for himſelf, that he had *his* vote with any view whatever to with-hold the ſupplies. He thought it was poſſible and eaſy for the majority of the Houſe to undeceive the Right Honourable Gentleman; and the way to do this was, to vote thoſe very ſupplies which he imagined them to have refuſed by their deciſion of Wedneſday. He had a few words to ſay on another ſubject. He alluded to a propoſition he had made the day before, for that Houſe "moving an addreſs to his Majeſty, thanking him for "the endeavours he had been graciouſly pleaſed to make, in "order to effect that union of which the affairs of the nation "ſtood ſo much in need, praying that he would be graciouſly "pleaſed to continue the ſame." He was of opinion, that the Houſe could not but join with him in thinking, that ſuch an addreſs was due to the paternal affection which his Majeſty had manifeſted on a late occaſion. And he ſaid farther, that it would by no means be unſeaſonable or improper, on the eve of that grant which he hoped the Houſe would very ſoon make to the Crown.

"Mr *Pitt* acknowledged, that he had underſtood the ſenſe of the vote of the preceding day to have been, "that the ma- "jority of that Houſe were determined to grant his Majeſty "no ſupply under the preſent circumſtances of affairs." That was his ſingle opinion, and he did not doubt but the tenour of the debate to which the Honourable Gentleman had alluded, had made a ſimilar impreſſion on the minds of many other gentlemen in that Houſe. He was, however, happy to find, that he had been miſtaken in that reſpect. He was extremely happy to think that the good intentions of that Houſe roſe ſo far before their declarations. He hoped they never would be found to ſlacken their pace. The proof which the Honourable Gentleman had propoſed to give of his (Mr Pitt's) miſtake, was certainly a very full and convincing one. It was the only one that could be given, from which no degree of doubt or miſconſtruction could poſſibly ariſe. For the quiet and proſperity of the nation, he hoped that the Honourable Gentleman's wiſh would be the wiſh of every individual of that Houſe. Reſpecting the addreſs which that Gentleman had propoſed to his Majeſty, he did not conceive that ſuch an addreſs was ſo expedient as to make it a very early object of the attention of Parliament. He joined iſſue with that Gentleman in ſaying, that his Majeſty's paternal regard and affection for his ſubjects demanded the reſpect and gratitude of every individual in his dominions; but that ſame paternal affection alſo intimated, that ſuch an addreſs was not wholly neceſſary. For the ſame motives which led his Majeſty to propoſe an union on a former occaſion, would ſtill operate on his mind, and induce him to think of making ſome ſubſequent experiments of the ſame nature.

"Mr *Fox* was much pleaſed with ſome hints that had dropt in the courſe of the ſhort converſation which had taken place. He approved very much of the Addreſs which the Hon. Gentleman behind him had propoſed to ſend up to the Throne. In that movement, *one precipitate* and unadviſed action might ruin the nation. Every thing, therefore, that tended to procraſtinate, and to moderate the proceedings of that Houſe, was eligible. The Right Hon. Gentleman oppoſite to him, he was perſuaded, had formed a very raſh opinion of the vote of Wedneſday. It was ſtill in his recollection, that he had expreſſed himſelf as if he really believed that the adjournment of that day was a tacit, but ſufficiently plain refuſal of the national ſupplies; and, it was not at all ſurpriſing that he ſhould have thought ſo. His holding his office in the manner in which he then held it, was a good reaſon for his being actuated by ſuſpicion. Nor did he wonder, that that Right Hon. Gentleman was ſo ready to lay hold on the following words that had fallen from Mr Powis, reſpecting the ſpeedy and unconditional grant of ſupplies. That event, would, no doubt, be a very deſireable one to all his Majeſty's preſent Miniſters: but it was one that required ſome previous deliberation. He had, the day before, given many reaſons for withholding the ſupplies, for a time at leaſt; and he would trouble the Houſe with a repreſentation of ſome of them. He had ſaid, that the Houſe ought to be careful and watchful how it undertook a meaſure that would eventually deſtroy the peace of the country, or for ever ſink and annihilate the conſequence of that Houſe. The ſame idea he ſtill retained. If the Houſe proceeded to grant the ſupplies, then would his Majeſty's Miniſters be confirmed in their power; their unconſtitutional and dangerous principles, would be diffuſed and take effect, and they would glory in the triumph they had obtained over the conſtitutional laws of their country. Theſe were the dangers which were to be apprehended from a raſh conceſſion on the part of Parliament. Parliament ought, therefore, to halt, and pauſe for a while, and be well acquainted with the meaſures it was about to take. He did not ſay, that it would be certain ruin to this country to grant ſupplies to his Majeſty, in the ſtate in which public affairs then ſtood. But he would ſay, that the experiment was great and important, and one which the friends of liberty never would hazard. He was fully ſatisfied, that the ſlow and progreſſive method which he had recommended to the Houſe was the only one which implied no proſpect of danger. He would therefore give it as his opinion, that his Majeſty ought again to be entreated to take the reſolutions of that Houſe into his royal conſideration; and, if he ſhould not be pleaſed to yield to the firſt ſolicitations, they ought to be repeated at various times, AND IN VARIOUS FORMS. The Houſe ought not to ſit down contented with the firſt anſwer they ſhould receive. If it ſhould not be ſatisfactory, they ought to demur, and wait for another. He ſtill hoped his Majeſty would give a gracious anſwer to their addreſs. It was his duty to hope,—he would, he muſt always hope, that his Majeſty would not refuſe to liſten to the voice of his faithful Commons. He would not ſuffer himſelf to ſuppoſe that his Majeſty could ſo far forget the line of conduct which his illuſtrious anceſtors had purſued, as to come to a direct and open rupture with the Houſe of Commons. That any Prince of the family of Brunſwick ſhould exert his prerogative in ſubverting the power and conſequence of any of the other branches of the legiſlature, was an idea which his exalted opinion of the virtue and wiſdom of his Sovereign would not ſuffer him for a moment to entertain. Theſe were his hopes with regard to his Majeſty, and he truſted that they were well founded.

"Mr *Marſham* recommended moderation of conduct to Mr Pitt; and bad him beware how he conſtrued the intentions of the majority of that Houſe. The love of the conſtitution was the only ſolid recommendation that that Hon. Gentleman could give of himſelf, or of his friends who acted with him.

"Mr *Pitt* convinced the Houſe, that he had not miſconſtrued, and that he did not mean ever to miſconſtrue, the votes of that Houſe, for any particular view of his own.

"Mr *Wilberforce*, Mr *Fox* and others ſpoke a few words on the ſubject.

"It was then agreed, that Mr Powis's addreſs be received to-morrow, (Friday).

"Mr *Fox* now moved for the order of the day—the State of the Nation. The Speaker having read the order, Mr Fox moved, that that buſineſs be poſtponed till Monday. After ſome ſhort converſation, the motion was agreed to. The Houſe then adjourned."

The London Gazette, which ſhould have arrived by Saturday's poſt, contains Addreſſes to his Majeſty from the City of Bath, City of Worceſter, Inhabitants of the City of Litchfield, Merchants, &c of the town of Birmingham, Inhabitants of the Borough of Horſham, Merchants, &c. of the port of Dartmouth, Borough of Clifton, and Inhabitants of Trowbridge.

Laſt week, was launched, at Queenſferry, a fine brig of about 150 tons, being the firſt ever built at that port. We are happy to hear from every port in the kingdom, that the building of ſhips is going on briſkly, which indicates a revival of trade.

Laſt week, at a meeting of the Magiſtrates of Queenſferry, a motion was made for an addreſs to his Majeſty on the late change of his Miniſters; but the number of thoſe againſt the motion being equal to thoſe who were for it, the addreſs was poſtponed *ſine die*.

A CHARITY SERMON

Will be preached by the Rev. Mr CLEEVE, in the NEW ENGLISH EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, on Sunday next the 29th February, the ſervice to begin at ſix o'clock in the evening.

The whole of the Collection at the door of the Chapel to be applied by the Managers of the Charity Work-houſe, for the relief of the deſtitute poor at this inclement ſeaſon.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Feb. 23. Preſton, Bream, from Yarmouth, with white peaſe; Peggy, M'Culloch, and James, Coy, from Torryburn with coals.

JAMES TORRY,

EXCHANGE, EDINBURGH,

IS very lately returned from London, and has juſt now got to hand, a moſt complete, Elegant, and Fashionable Aſſortment of every article for Gentlemen's wear.

The goods will be ſold on the loweſt terms, and commiſſions from the country punctually attended to.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of ALEXANDER VALENTINE, late of Weſter Pitgarvie, are deſired to lodge exact notes of their debts, with depoſitions on the verity, in the hands of John Gibſon in Weſter Mathers, truſtee for the creditors, betwixt and the twenty-ſixth day of March next; certifying thoſe who ſhall neglect ſo to do, that they will be excluded from any diviſion ariſing from the funds under the truſt right. The whole creditors of Mr Valentine are deſired to meet in the houſe of George Bean vintner in Montroſe, on the ſaid 26th day of March, at eleven o'clock forenoon, when matters of importance will be laid before them.

Not to be repeated.

Bricks to be Sold, and Graſs to be Let.

TO be SOLD at Lennoxlove, near Haddington, together or in parcels of two or more cart loads, a large quantity of BRICKS, to the amount of about an hundred thouſand, well burnt, and fit for immediate uſe. As theſe bricks will be ſold below the current price, no credit will be given, unleſs the whole or greateſt part is purchaſed by one hand.

And, on Tueſday the 9th day of March 1784, at ten o'clock forenoon, there will be LET by public roup, at Lennoxlove aforeſaid, for the enſuing ſeaſon's paſturage to Chriſtmas next, The whole GRASS INCLOSURES of LENNOXLOVE, all properly fenced, well watered, and in good heart; and alſo the Haughs without the parks.

For further particulars application may be made to Robert Douglas overſeer at Lennoxlove, who will ſhow the bricks and grounds.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, by public roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon the 16th day of June next, 1784, between four and five afternoon,

The Manſion-houſe and Lands lying in the vicinity of the town of Renfrew, which belonged to the deceaſed Robert Hall of Fulbar.

The Manſion-houſe and Lands adjoining, poſſeſſed by Miſs Hall and her tenants, are proven to be worth,	L.	232	0 0
The Lands poſſeſſed by Mr Farquhar Gray, and his tenants, are proven to be worth		969	9 0
And there are certain feu-duties, or ground annuals, which are proven to be worth		19	5 0
Total upſet price,	L.	1240	5 0

Theſe Lands hold bargage of the Bailies of Renfrew, to whom there is payable a ſmall ground annual of 2 s. 9d. and there is payable to the College of Glaſgow from the lands 3 l. 17 s. 10 d. yearly.

The articles of roup, and title-deeds, to be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Stevenſon, Depute-Clerk of Seſſion, or Laurence Hill writer to the Signet.

FOR GIBRALTAR,

THE SHIP BELLONA,

JAMES BALFOUR MASTER,

WILL be ready to ſail from Burntiſland, by the middle of March.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Mr James Hutchiſon Burntiſland, or to Meſſ. Martin and Kerr, Leith.

For Halifax, and Sheiburne Town, in Nova Scotia, and Philadelphia, if encouragement offers,

The Brigantine the JOHN,

140 tons burthen, ROBERT ALLAN Maſter,

Will be ready to receive goods on board at Aberdeen the firſt of April, and will poſitively ſail from thence the firſt of May. For the accommodation of ſuch as live near the Moray Frith, and intend to take their paſſage by this veſſel, the JOHN will call at Cromarty Bay, where ſhe will lie for eight days certain.

This veſſel will be fitted up entirely for the reception and accommodation of paſſengers, will be ſupplied with plenty of the beſt proviſions, and good uſage in every reſpect may be depended on.

Thoſe who incline to go paſſengers in the JOHN, may apply immediately to Meſſ. George Cruden, or William Spark, merchant, or to Mr Allan, Queenſtreet, Aberdeen.

FOR LONDON,

THE LOVELY MARY,

RICHARD GARDNER

FOR

WILLIAM BEATSON, Maſter,

LYING in Leith Harbour, taking in goods, and ſails 6th March 1784.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouſe, at 'Change hours, mornings and evenings on board the ſhip, or at William Beatſon's, Queen Street, Leith.

N. B. The above ſhip has neat accommodations for paſſengers, and the beſt of uſage may be depended on.

ARRIVED at GREENOCK, Feb. 16. William, Lamont, from the Herring fishery.—18. John and Robert, Mains, from Kirkcudbright, with meal; Elliot, Ward, from Liverpool, with goods.—19. Mary, Campbell, from Kirkcudbright, with oats; Ceres, Davis, from Belfast, in ballast; New Packet, Davis, from Conway, with timber.

SAILED, 16 Charlotte, Weir, for Dublin, with goods; Jevry, Tolson, for Virginia, with ditto.—17. Liddell; Daniel, for London, ballast; Jenny, Lamb, for Bristol, with goods.

Third Notice—Second Term.

IN the Process of Ranking and Sale, at the instance of Thomas Goldie writer in Dumfries, and Alexander Williamson, agent to the late Duke of Queensberry, near Drumlanrig, executors of William Seton of Liverpool, with concourse of his Majesty's Advocate, against Isobell Mackie, daughter of the deceased John Mackie writer in Dumfries, spouse to Captain David Johnston of the marines, lately in America, and him for his interest, and their creditors; the Lord Swinton Ordinary to the ranking, upon the 6th of February 1784, assigned the second day of March next to the whole creditors of the bankrupts, to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences competent to them respectively, against the bankrupts or their estate, and whole vouchers thereof, and that for the second term; with certification, that what writs shall not be produced shall be held as false and forged, so far as they may affect the estate of the bankrupts, and the interests of the creditors who have produced, or who shall produce, their rights and diligences affecting the same; and ordained intimation or notice thereof to be made to all parties concerned, in terms of the act of sederunt.

C. H. STEVENSON, Clerk.

By Order of the Honourable

Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs.

THERE is to be exposed to public roup and sale, at the Custom houses of the ports, upon the respective days after mentioned, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon each day,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,

DUNBAR, Friday, 27th February 1784.—120 Gallons Geneva, and 54 gallons Brandy.

LEITH, Saturday 28th February.—901 libs. Black Tea.

MONTROSE, Monday, 1st March 1784.—274 Gallons Brandy, 594 gallon, Geneva, 27 gallons Wine, and 6 bottles Cordial Waters.

AYR, Wednesday, March 3.—812 Gal. Brandy, and 411 gal. Geneva.

WIGTOWN, Friday 5th March.—92 Gallons Rum, and 1030 libs. White Hard Sope.

A TAN YARD.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Trades Hall, Dundee, on the 18th day of March 1784, betwixt the hours of two and three afternoon, and to be entered to at Whitsunday following,

That large and commodious TAN-WORK lying at the foot of the Well-gate, DUNDEE, consisting of three drying shades, two bark lofts, a bark mill, carrying shop, stove, leather cellar, stable, smoke-house, &c. and every other conveniency necessary for carrying on the branch of tanning, with the peculiar advantage of a fine run of spring water; as also a shop and counting house of seventy feet, fronting the Well-gate and Cowgate streets.

Any person inclining a private bargain may give in their proposals to George Lockhart tanner, Dundee (who will shew them the premises), on or before the 4th of March, as any private offer from that date cannot be accepted of.

SOAP WORK and UTENSILS.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 1st of March 1784, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

One Sixth Part of a Scots Acre of GROUND, or thereby, formerly part of the garden ground of the lands of Croftangry, lying within the parish of Canongate, and sheriffdom of Edinburgh, with the whole Houses and Buildings lately erected thereon by Boggie, Morrison, and Co. of late soapboilers at Abbeyhill, with the whole Utensils and other articles in these buildings used by that Company in their business of soapboiling.

The ground, houses, and utensils, may be seen any time before the sale, by applying to Mr Swinton wright at Abbeyhill; and an inventory of the particulars, with the articles and conditions of roup, by applying to Patrick Copland writer, at Durie's Office Edinburgh.

TO be LET for such number of years as shall be agreed and on, entered to immediately,

FREELAND HOUSE furnished, situated in

a dry bottom, and in a beautiful country, two miles west from the Bridge of Earn, and five miles from Perth, with the office-houses, pleasure-ground, garden, and hot-house. The possessor may be accommodated with what grass-ground he may have occasion for.

For particulars, apply to William Mercer, Esq; Perth, or Mr Beveridge, Prince's street, Edinburgh.

HOUSES in Portsburgh to SELL,

And Upset Prices specified.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 31st day of March 1784, betwixt the hours of five and six in the afternoon, the following SUBJECTS, lying in Portsburgh, which belonged to the deceased Thomas Hall, late Watch-maker in Canongate, in the lots, and at the upset prices following:

LOT I. A large Tenement of Land lying in the Lady-wynd, Portsburgh, being a few yards without the West Port, fronting to the high street, and possessed by John Hill, and sundry other tenants. This tenement yields 18 l. 15 s. Sterling of yearly rent, is burdened with payment to the Magistrates of Edinburgh of 1 l. 16 s. Scots of feu-duty, and will be exposed at the upset price of 90 l. Sterling.

LOT II. That large Tenement of Land, lying at the head of the Chapel-wynd, Portsburgh, also fronting to the high street, as the same is presently possessed by John Stewart flax dresser, and other tenants — This Tenement yields 11 l. 15 s. Sterling of yearly rent, is burdened with payment to the Magistrates of Edinburgh of 1 l. Scots of feu-duty, and will be exposed at the upset price of 56 l. Sterling.

LOT III. Another large tenement of Land, lying further down the wynd than the subject in last lot and adjoining thereto, as the same is presently possessed by James Gray and other tenants. This subject yields 7 l. 19 s. of yearly rent, is burdened with payment to the Magistrates of Edinburgh, of 14 l. Scots of feu-duty, and will be exposed at the upset price of 35 l. Sterling.

The progress of writs will be seen in the hands of Henry Johnston Wylie writer in Edinburgh, and John Stewart flax-dresser, one of the tenants, will shew the subjects.

SALE of HOUSES in DUNDEE.

TO be SOLD by Private Bargain, and entered to at Whitsunday next,

1. The Second Storey of that Tenement of Land, lying on the south side of the Nethergate, and on the west side of Cowty's Wynd, presently possessed by Mr Thomas Watson, consisting of two rooms and kitchen, two bed-closets, and pantry, together with a cellar and garret. There is an entry to this flatt from the Nethergate, and another from Cowty's Wynd.

2. The Third Storey of said Tenement, presently possessed by Robert West, consisting of two rooms, kitchen, bed-closet, and pantry, with the cellar and garret belonging thereto.

3. The Fourth Storey of said Tenement, presently possessed by Mrs Hill and Mrs Whittet, consisting of two rooms, kitchen, closet, and cellar.

4. The Shop, back and fore, possessed by Robert Ker, in the ground flat of the Tenement, lying on the south side of the Nethergate, and immediately west from the tenement of land above mentioned, with the room and closet in the upper storey, possessed by Alexander Ross.

5. The Third Storey of the Tenement last above mentioned, possessed by Mrs Gibb and others, consisting of three rooms, kitchen, and pantry, with a garret-room, and two cellars.

6. The Shade or vacant ground, with the Stable and Hay-loft, rented by Andrew Low plaisterer, lying on west side of Cowty's Wynd.

For particulars, application may be made to Thomas Smart, writer in Dundee, who has power to conclude a bargain,

HOUSE IN NEW-STREET FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse on Monday next, the 1st March, at two o'clock afternoon,

That LARGE and commodious LODGING in New-Street, possessed by Mrs Churchill, Lately built by Sir James Dunbar on days wages, and finished in the most elegant and substantial manner, consisting of dining-room, drawing-room, two dressing rooms, five bed chambers, besides closets and very good sleeping garret rooms. In the sunk story, a good kitchen, scullery, larder, house-keeper and servants rooms, with cellars and catacombs, and sundry other conveniencies, with a large back area to the west, and a servitude against building to the east of the street. This house is also accommodated with a water pipe.

The title-deeds are in the hands of James Stormonth writer in Edinburgh, to whom any person inclining a private bargain may apply.

N. B. If not sold, the premisses will be let for the ensuing year at 60 l. rent.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-House of Edinburgh, upon Saturday the 6th day of March 1784, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

THE SUBJECTS FOLLOWING,

Which pertained to the deceased William Hay of Crawfurdston, writer to the signet, and afterwards to James Hay of Crawfurdston his Son, viz.

LOT I.

The Lands and Estate of CRAWFURDSTON, including Kidston, and Brattleston, Cleughside and Largmore, with the mill thereof, teinds and pertinents lying in the parish of Glencairn and shire of Dumfries; as also, the Lands of Little Stewarton, lying in the same parish and shire.

The yearly rent of the estate of Crawfurdston, free of all deductions, is proved to be 204 l. 18 s. 3d. 7-12ths; which the Lords have valued at twenty-two years purchase, or - L. 4580 2 6 8-12ths

The rent of the Lands of Little-Stewarton, after deducting School salary and a fifth part for teind, is proved to be 16 l. 11 s. 3 d. which the Lords have valued at 22 years purchase, or L. 364 7 6

And the privilege of purchasing the free teind, being 3 l. 19 s. 9 d. is valued at 5 years purchase, L. 19 18 9

384 6 3

Upset price of 1st Lot, - L. 4892 8 9 8-12ths

These lands are pleasantly situated on the water of Cairn, within 14 miles of Dumfries, and 7 of Closeburn limekilns; they contain upwards of 1600 acres of good soil, all inclosed; and there are valuable woods and thriving plantations on different parts of the estate. Both the estate of Crawfurdston and Lands of Little-Stewarton are held of his Grace the Duke of Queensberry; the former for payment of 2 l. 10 d. Sterling, the latter for payment of an elusery duty. The teinds of the former, to which there is a complete right are valued. Both subjects stand rated in the Cess-books at 954 merks.—On the estate of Crawfurdston is a mansion-house adjoining the Tower, which might be repaired at a small expence; and the leases of all the farms expire at Whitsunday 1786.

LOT II.

The Lands of CASTLEBANK, comprehending Scalewood, Crossdales, Carruther's Town, Meadow Foot, and pertinents, lying in the parish of Hoddam and shire of Dumfries.

The rent of these lands free, after deducting feu-duty and School salary, and laying aside a fifth part for teind is, 44 l. 12 s. 8 d. 9-12ths; which, at 23 years purchase, the Lord's price amounts to - - - L. 1026 11 11 8-12ths

And the privilege of purchasing the free teinds, being 7 l. 6 s. 7d. 4-12ths, is rated at 5 years purchase, or - - - 36 13 0 8-12ths

Upset price of Lot 2d, L. 1063 5 0 4-12ths

These Lands hold feu of Sir Robert Herries, for yearly payment of 14 l. Scots. They lie near the village of Ecclefechan, within a mile of two limestone quarries, contain about 170 acres, and are a very improveable subject.

LOT III.

Two INCLOSURES near the town of Annan, called GILLS and SLAVERHILL, containing about 10 acres.

The free rent of these inclosures, after deducting 1s. 5d. 8-12ths, as a proportion of the cumulo feu duty payable to the town of Annan, for this and the subsequent lot, and after laying aside a fifth part for teind, to which there is no right, is proved to be 2 l. 4 s. 6 9-12ths, which free rent being valued at 23 years purchase, the upset price of the flock is, - - - L. 51 4 11 3-12ths

And the privilege of purchasing the free teind, being 9 s. 1 2-12ths, is valued at 5 years purchase, amounting to - - - 2 5 5 10-12ths

Upset price of Lot 3d, - L. 53 10 5 1-12th

LOT IV.

A large Brick DWELLING HOUSE and STABLE, and the half of a large Brick Store-house, and vaulted Cellar, with a little Garden at the back of the Store-house, all lying within the Burgh of Annan.

The free rent of these houses, after deducting 3 s. 1 5-12ths, as a proportion of the cumulo feu-duty, payable to the town of Annan for this and the preceding lot, amounts to 4 l. 16 s. 10 d. 7-12ths; which being valued at 10 years purchase, the upset price is L. 48 8 9 10-12ths

LOT V.

A part of the Lands called NEWINGTON or CHERRYHALL, consisting of several Houses, Offices, and small Garden, with the superiority of an acre of land, and feu-duties thereof, all lying near the Grange in the parish of St Cuthbert's, and shire of Edinburgh.

One of the houses which is presently possessed by Mrs Brown, consists of six fine rooms, besides Kitchen and Cellars, and with the Garden, is rented at 13 l. The others are smaller, one being rented at 5 l. another at 3 l. 10.

The acre of Land of which the superiority is to be sold, is feued out, one half to James Howieson, and the other to John Breckinrigg, for the yearly payment of 5 l. Sterling each.

The rent of the property subjects, after deducting a proportion of the feu-duty payable to Mr Crichton of Newington, Mr Hay's superior, is 18 l. 1 s. 9 d. which being valued at six years purchase, the upset price of these property subjects will be - - L. 108 10 6

And the subfeu-duties, after deducting a proportion of said feu-duty payable to Mr Crichton, amount to 8 l. 8 s. 3 d. which being valued at nineteen years purchase, the upset price is - - - 159 16 9

Upset price of lot 5th, L. 268 7 3

But, if more agreeable to offerers, these last mentioned subjects may be set up in three different lots thus,

Lot 1. To consist of the property subjects, upset price as above, - - L. 108 10 6

2. James Howieson's feu ditto, - - 79 18 4½

3. John Breckenriggs ditto ditto, - - 79 18 4½

L. 268 7 3

LOT VI.

A HOUSE or LODGING, GARRET, and CELLAR, in the Meal-market of Edinburgh, presently possessed by Alexander Macdonald clerk to the signet.

The proven free rent of this house is 18 l. Sterling, which being valued at ten years purchase, the upset price will be 180 l.

LOT VII.

A HOUSE or LODGING, and Pertinents, in Gosford's Close, Edinburgh, fronting the High-street, presently possessed by Mrs Hay. The proven rent of which is 20 l. and the upset price is fixed at ten years purchase, or 200 l.

The articles of roup, and title-deeds, may be seen by applying to Keith Dunbar, depute-clerk of session, or James Thomson writer to the signet; and plans of the estates, and copies of the articles, are also lodged with Thomas Goldie writer in Dumfries,

SALE of LANDS in BERWICKSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Monday the 8th day of March next, between the hours of four and six o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of GREENKNOW, and Town and Lands of WEST GORDON, and Mill thereof, lying in the parish of Gordon and shire of Berwick. The estate consists of upwards of 2100 acres, of a good soil, capable of great improvement, and is conveniently situated within a few miles of Kelso, and several other good market towns.

The present rental, after deduction of minister's stipend, and schoolmaster's salary, is 440 l. 5 s. 11 d. 6-12ths, and a considerable rise of rent may be expected at the expiry of the lease of the farm of Greenknow.

The estate holds partly of the Crown, and partly blench of the Duke of Gordon.

ALSO to be SOLD, the Superiority of the Lands of Nether Edmergeans, lying in the parish of Cockburn's path and shire of Berwick, which afford a vote for a member of Parliament, upon the old extent.

For particulars apply to Archibald Gibson, writer to the signet, who will shew the articles of roup, rental, title-deeds, and plan of the lands.

Upset Price Reduced.

SALE OF THE

ESTATE OF ORCHARDTON,

In the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.—In WHOLE or in LOTS.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 3d of March 1784, the roup to to begin at five o'clock afternoon,

All and Whole the Lands and Estate of ORCHARDTON, lying within the parishes of Buittle, Renwick, and united parishes of Girthon and Kelton, and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

This estate consists of 3267 acres Scots measure, whereof there are 1690 acres of rich arable ground, and 1577 acres of excellent pasture.—Almost the whole estate is inclosed, and the arable farms are subdivided with good fences. The farm houses, which are timbered with the best foreign wood, and covered with slates, and office-houses, are in the very best order, most of them having been built within these three years. The present rent of the estate is about 1000 l. Sterl. after deduction of all public burdens, and by subdividing the larger farms, a considerable rise of rent might be obtained. The tenants are in general men of wealth, and are carrying on great improvements by means of lime, marle, sea-shells, sleech, &c. with which the lands are plentifully supplied.

The natural wood on this estate is extensive, and the whole of an age fit for cutting; from a late appreciation it appears, that the value of the wood is upwards of 500 l. Sterling.

Upon the lands of New Orchardton there has been lately built a large, elegant, and commodious mansion-house, with a complete set of office-houses, and houses for labouring servants, executed in the most substantial manner. In erecting and completing which buildings, there has been expended upwards of 3000 l. Sterling. There is also a good garden and orchard well stocked with fruit trees.

The House of Orchardton is delightfully situated near the Bay of Hilston on the Solway Frith, and has a commanding prospect of the coast of England on the opposite shore. Within the bounds of the estate are several good harbours, fit to receive vessels of considerable burden, particularly one within 300 yards of the house of Orchardton; from the Bay near the house, the family residing there are at all seasons plentifully supplied with a variety of fish, which are taken by the servants, without difficulty, by placing nets at low water.—Among the many advantages which this estate enjoys, it may be remarked, that it lies in a country where the spring and summer are earlier than in any other place in Scotland, and the cold and other disagreeable effects of the east wind are scarcely felt.

The whole estate holds of the Crown for payment of small feu and blanch duties, and stands valued in the cess-books at 1047 l. Scots, which, with two forty-shilling lands of old extent, entitles the proprietor to four freehold qualifications.

If the estate is not sold *in cumulo*, it will be exposed in lots as follows,

LOT I.—Mains of Orchardton, Chapelcroft, Blackhelly, &c. New Mill of Orchardton and Glenshinnock, and Mill of Auchincairn, the present free rent whereof is about 780 l.

NOTA, This lot includes the mansion-house, and all the natural wood.

LOT II.—The Farm of Clonyards, lying detached from the rest of the estate; rent 20 l.

LOT III.—The Farm of Caigton; rent 200 l.

For further particulars enquire at the proprietor at Orchardton house, William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh, or at James Baillie at the Stamp Office, who will shew the tacks, rental, progress of writs, and a plan and measurement of the estate. Any person inclining to treat by private bargain before the day of sale may apply as above

JUDICIAL SALE

OF HOUSES AND A FACTORY IN GLASGOW.

TO be SOLD within the Parliament or New-Session House of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 9th day of March next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

The whole HERITABLE SUBJECTS lying above the Cross of Glasgow, which belonged to the deceased Andrew Ayton, Esq; Merchant and late Provost of Glasgow, and to Messrs. Ayton, Blackburn, and Colvill, proprietors of the Haarlem Linen and Dying Manufactories.

LOT I.

That large DWELLING HOUSE, consisting of four stories and garrets, which was formerly possessed by Provost Ayton, and now by Andrew Blackburn merchant in Glasgow, with the large area around the same.

This house is in good repair, stands in a good situation near the College Garden, and is fit for accommodating a large family.

The proven value of this lot is - - L. 882 0 0

LOT II.

The whole HOUSES and AREA, lately possessed by Messrs. Ayton, Blackburn, and Colvill, partners of the Haarlem Linen and Dying manufactories, and extremely well adapted for carrying on business of that kind, comprehending the Dwelling House possessed by Mr William Gardner, with the ware-houses, yarn-room, heckling-house, weaving, and Dying factories, &c. The stable, hay-loft, and cellars, which were formerly possessed along with the subjects in the first lot, are to be sold along with the subjects in this second lot, at the upset price of 788 l. Sterling.

Copies of the articles of roup, and conditions of sale, may be seen in the office of Mr George Kirkpatrick, Depute Clerk of Session, and any other information may be got, by applying to William Dick writer to the signet, or Claud Marshall writer in Glasgow.

A Seat for a Gentleman.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 31st day of March next, between four and five afternoon, (the day being changed for the accommodation of offerers).

The Estate of HUNTINGTON and MARRYHATTON,

in the parishes of Haddington and Gladsmuir, and county of Haddington, consisting of about 223 Scots acres, upon which is a large and commodious Mansion-house, with suitable office-houses, garden, and other conveniencies for the accommodation of a genteel family, pleasantly situated within two miles of Haddington, and fourteen of Edinburgh.

The Estate is all inclosed; has a good deal of thriving timber upon it, already of considerable value. The whole, except two small inclosures, have been laid in grass, and pastured, so is in good condition for being broke up with great emolument, and may, with the garden, house, &c. be entered to at any time.

For the encouragement of offerers the premisses will be exposed at 5000 l.

Private offers will be acceptable; and John Smith, writer to the signet, has power to conclude a bargain, and give possession.

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